

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ۱۱
 از تعریف ریاض استاده ن
 $y_1^3 = x + 2x^2$ $y_2^3 = 2x^2 + x$ $\rightarrow y_1^3 = y_2^3 \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$
 $y^3 - m = 2m^2 \Rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow y^3 - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow y^3 = 3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{3}$ ✓
 تابع است ✓

تابع
 $|y| + m^2 = m + 3 \Rightarrow m=1 \Rightarrow |y| + 1 = 1 + 3 \Rightarrow |y| = 3 \Rightarrow y = \pm 3 \times$ ✓
 شیب ✓

ج) $\sqrt{m-4} + |y-2| = 0 \Rightarrow m=4 \Rightarrow |y-2| = 0 \Rightarrow y-2=0 \Rightarrow y=2$
 $-y+2=0 \Rightarrow y=2$ ✓
 تابع است ✓

د) $m = \cos y$ $n=0 \rightarrow \cos y = 0 \rightarrow y = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ (۴۰، ۲۷۰) ✓
 تابع نیست ✓

الف) $y = \frac{m+4}{m^2-4m} \Rightarrow m^2-4m \neq 0 \Rightarrow m(m-4) \neq 0 \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{0, 4\}$ (۲) ✓

ب) $y = \frac{m+4}{m^2-4m+14}$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
 $16 - 4 \times 1 \times 14 < 0$ $D_f = R$ ✓

ج) $y = \frac{m+4}{m^2+m+4}$ $\Delta < 0$ $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$
 $1 - 16 = -15$ $D_f = R$ ✓

د) $y = \frac{m+4}{m^2-4m^2} \Rightarrow m^2-4m^2 \neq 0$
 $m^2(m^2-4) \Rightarrow m^2(m-2)(m+2)$ $D_f = R - \{0, 2, -2\}$ (۳) ✓

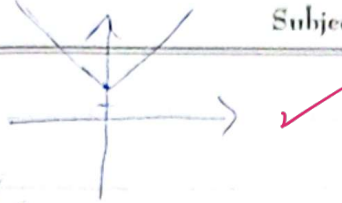
الف) $y = \sqrt{4-m} + \sqrt{m-2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{4-m} \geq 0$ $\sqrt{m-2} \geq 0$
 $4-m \geq 0$ $m-2 \geq 0$
 $4 \geq m$ $m \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow [2, 4] = D_f$ (۲) ✓

ب) $y = \frac{m+1}{m^2+1} \Rightarrow D_f = R$ ✓

ج) $y = \frac{\sqrt{m-2}}{m-4} \Rightarrow m-4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow m \neq 4$
 $m-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow m \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow D_f = [2, +\infty) - \{4\}$ ✓

د) $y = \frac{2m+9}{m+m^2} \Rightarrow D_f = R - \{0\}$ ✓
 مخرج صفر

الف) $y = |m| + 2$

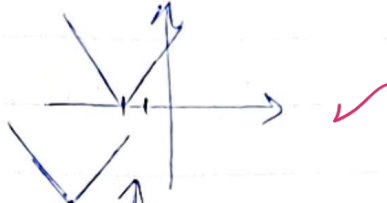


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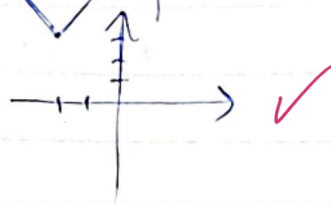
ب) $y = 2|m|$



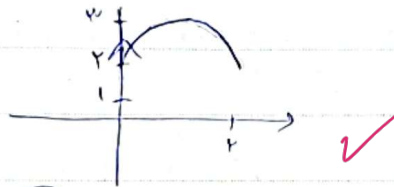
ج) $y = |m+2|$



د) $y = |m+2| + 2$



الف) $f(m) + 2$

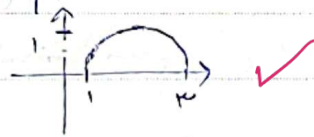


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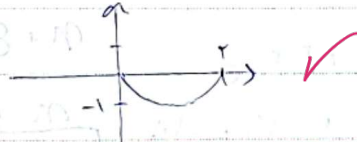
ب) $2f(m)$



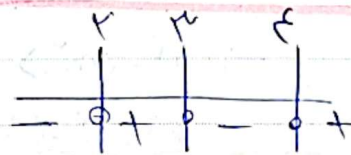
ج) $f(m-1)$



د) $-f(m)$



الف) $y = (m-2)(m-5)(m-8)$

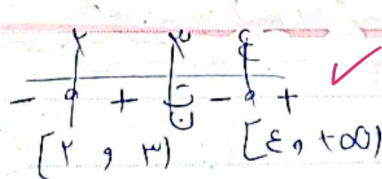


(4)

ب) $y = \frac{(m-2)(m-5)^2(m-8)}{m-2}$

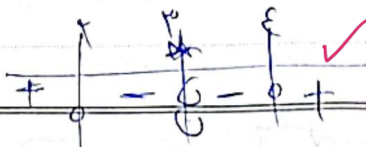


الف) $y = \frac{(m-2)(m-8)}{m-5}$



(4)

ب) $y = \frac{(m-2)(m-8)}{(m-5)^2}$



riddle

الف) $y = \frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{n^2 - 5n + 6} = \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{(n-3)(n-2)}$

$y = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{n-3}$

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n-2}{n-3} = 1 + \frac{1}{n-3}$

Roots: $n=3$ (pole), $n=2$ (zero), $n=1$ (zero)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 3$, $-$ for $2 < n < 3$, $+$ for $n < 2$

Answer: $(1, 3)$

ب) $y = \frac{n^2 - 5n + 6}{n^2 - 8n + 12} = \frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{(n-4)(n-2)}$

$y = \frac{n-3}{n-4}$

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n-3}{n-4} = 1 + \frac{1}{n-4}$

Roots: $n=4$ (pole), $n=3$ (zero), $n=2$ (zero)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 4$, $-$ for $3 < n < 4$, $+$ for $n < 3$

Answer: $(2, 4)$

الف) $y = \frac{n^2 - 2n}{n^2 + n + 2} \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n \Rightarrow n^2(n^2 - 1)$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$ (no real roots)

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n^2}{n^2 + n + 2} = 1 - \frac{n+2}{n^2 + n + 2}$

Roots: $n=1$ (pole), $n=-1$ (pole)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 1$, $-$ for $-1 < n < 1$, $+$ for $n < -1$

Answer: $(1, 1)$

ب) $y = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + 2n + 3} \Rightarrow \Delta$

$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$

$\Delta = 4 - 12 = -8$ (no real roots)

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{n^2 + 2n + 3} = 1 + \frac{n-1}{n^2 + 2n + 3}$

Roots: $n=1$ (pole), $n=-1$ (pole)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 1$, $-$ for $-1 < n < 1$, $+$ for $n < -1$

Answer: $(1, 1)$

دائماً ارا بنوئى!

الف) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 - n}}$

$\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 - n} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n(n-1)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{n} \geq 0$

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n+1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$

Roots: $n=0$ (pole), $n=-1$ (zero)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 0$, $-$ for $-1 < n < 0$, $+$ for $n < -1$

Answer: $(1, 1)$

ب) $y = \sqrt{\frac{n^2 - 14}{n^2 - 5n + 6}}$

$\frac{n^2 - 14}{n^2 - 5n + 6} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(n-4)(n+4)}{(n-2)(n-3)} \geq 0$

Partial fraction decomposition: $\frac{n^2 - 14}{n^2 - 5n + 6} = 1 + \frac{-n-10}{(n-2)(n-3)}$

Roots: $n=4$ (pole), $n=-4$ (pole), $n=2$ (pole), $n=3$ (pole)

Sign chart: $+$ for $n > 4$, $-$ for $3 < n < 4$, $+$ for $2 < n < 3$, $-$ for $-4 < n < 2$, $+$ for $n < -4$

Answer: $(1, 1)$